IS-632 Introduction to Debris Operations in FEMA's Public Assistance Program

Objective: To identify critical debris operations issues

1. All statements regarding debris issues and their impact are true EXCEPT:

    a. Congress questions continued debris problems.
    b. FEMA spends an extensive amount of time preparing for close-outs and addressing appeals.
    c. FEMA's OIG, spends an inordinate amount of time auditing and investigating debris-related activities.
    d. Applicants find it easy to handle debris after a disaster.
    e. The media has an increasing interest in why problems continue to occur.

Objective: To define mission assignments

2. These are generally developed to provide Direct Federal Assistance for such things as debris removal and disposal, technical assistance to the State and to applicants, and Direct Federal Support:

    a. mission assignments.
    b. Scopes of work.
    c. Debris operations plans.
    d. Debris Status Reports.

Objective: To describe major debris staff responsibilities

3. Identify the primary FEMA debris staff function:

    a. DFO Attorney
    b. Deputy PAO for Debris
    c. DFO Environmental Officer
    d. Public Information Officer

Objective: To define basic Debris Operations Plan

4. _____ of the Debris Operations Removal and Disposal Plan addresses issues pertinent to both the general public, as well as State and local issues.

    a. Environmental Issues and Considerations
    b. Roles and Responsibilities
    c. Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)
    d. Debris Removal Priorities

e. Public Information Strategy

Objective: To identify categories of debris

5. Typically, animal carcasses pose a major debris removal problem after _____.

a. earthquakes.
b. Fires
c. Floods.
d. Tornadoes.

Objective: To identify which disasters generate which types of debris

6. _____ generally result in extensive and sometimes hidden damage to structures, sediment from landslides, and damaged property from collapsed walls and roofs.

a. Earthquakes
b. Fires
c. Floods
d. Tornadoes

Objective: To identify types of debris-generating disasters

7. This type of disaster produces extremely high velocity winds, ranging from 40 mph to over 300 mph, which can debark trees, throw vehicles several hundred feet, and severely damage reinforced concrete structures:

a. earthquakes
b. fires
c. floods
d. tornadoes

Objective: To describe debris volume reduction methods

8. This type of debris can be recycled and used as landfill cover:

a. soil
b. vegetative
c. a combination of soil and vegetative
d. metals

Objective: To define the phases of debris operations

9. During Phase I of debris operations, the applicant should do all EXCEPT the following:

    a. Begin to document costs
    b. Establish priorities
    c. Close out TDSR sites
    d. Inform residents of when debris operations will take place in their neighborhoods.

Objective: To describe the function of temporary debris storage and reduction sites, or TDSR sites

10. One-hundred acres, with inspection towers and separate areas for burning, grinding, and recycling are attributes of:

    a. a “Mount Trashmore.”
    b. a landfill
    c. segregation areas.
    d. a proper TDSR layout.

Objective: To describe present techniques for estimating debris

11. Aerial photographs:

    a. help to verify ground measurements
    b. may be combined with geographic system information to compile maps.
    c. are an excellent tool for estimating debris volume.
    d. all of the above.

Objective: To describe present techniques for estimating debris

12. Multiplying square footage by 0.2 enables you to figure the total cubic yards of debris from _____.

    a. residential homes.
    b. Debris cubes.
    c. Mobile homes
    d. Roadside debris piles.

Objective: To describe present techniques for estimating debris

13. With debris calculations, trailers and mobile homes are treated as solid:

a. cones.
b. cubes.
c. circles.
d. none of the above

Objective: To explain primary environmental considerations

14. STATEX, CATEX, EA, and EIS are all possible outcomes resulting from a review for this type of compliance:

a. NEPA
b. Clean Air Act
c. Endangered Species Act
d. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

Objective: To explain primary historic considerations

15. The following entities share responsibility for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

a. FEMA and the Applicant only.
b. The Applicant and the State Historic Preservation Officer only
c. FEMA only
d. FEMA, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Applicant

Objective: To explain how environmental and historic considerations apply to debris operations

16. The _____ requires that FEMA consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

a. Clean Air Act.
b. Clean Water Act.
c. Endangered Species Act.
d. Floodplains and Wetlands Executive Orders.

Objective: To identify issues with respect to debris eligibility

17. The applicant must obtain a hold harmless agreement and a right-of-entry agreement before removing debris from _____.

a. public parks.
b. PNPs.
c. public beaches
d. private property.

Objective: To identify issues with respect to debris eligibility

18. Eligible hazardous and toxic waste removal is <u>generally</u> the responsibility of _____.

    a. FEMA
    b. the Applicant
    c. the EPA
    d. the transportation department

Objective: To identify issues with respect to reasonable costs for debris operations

19. All of the following are sources of reasonable cost data associated with debris removal and disposal operations EXCEPT:

    a. historical data for similar work.
    b. non-competitive contractor rates.
    c. rates from adjacent areas.
    d. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers costs in the area.

Objective: To define the attributes of a well-defined and accurate scope of work

20. This portion of the project worksheet (PW) specifies debris removal action with quantifiable (e.g., length, width, depth capacity) and descriptive (e.g., branches, stumps, debris piles, disposal) terms.

    a. Dimensions
    b. Project location
    c. Cause and description of damage
    d. Scope of work to remove and dispose of debris

Objective: To define the requirements for clearly eligible scope of work and costs

21. Hauling distances, contract types, and rental equipment are all considerations in:

    a. cost estimates.
    b. scope of work.
    c. project location.
    d. tipping fees.

22. Specifically itemizing quantities and types of debris adheres to which requirement for writing a PW?:

a. Estimate the mix of debris and describe the basis for the estimate.
b. Add estimates of quantities.
c. Review contractor's estimates.
d. Clearly describe the type of debris.

Objective: To define types of debris contracts used in the field

23. The load ticket is commonly used with _____ contracts.

a. lump sum
b. time and materials
c. unit price
d. "hot-spot" cleanup

Objective: To describe the monitoring process

24. A truck without a tailgate would be considered _____ full.

a. 100%
b. 95%
c. 90%
d. 85%

25. All are techniques to use when monitoring contractors, EXCEPT:

a. Develop an appropriate monitoring plan, and ensure the Debris staff has a copy.
b. Report the work of only debarred contractors.
c. Implement a system to periodically measure all trucks and calculate the truck capacities.
d. Know the various techniques used to inflate debris quantities, and watch for new techniques.